NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE IXXXIst CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Thursday, July 25.

After the reception of Petitions and Reports, Mr.

Cass's resolution inquiring into the expediency of forbidding the exercise of civil authority by military officers of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in rejoinder

to Mr. PEARCE's reply to his former speech, charging the late President with being actuated by a spirit of jealous, vindictive animosity toward Texas. both as a military chieftain and an Executive officer of the Government. He had not concluded when he gave way at the solicitation of Mr. CLAY, who expressed the hope and desire that the vote would be taken upon the Omnibus to-day. The Omnibus was then taken up, the question being upon Mr. HALE's amendment, pending an adjournment yesterday.

Mr. CAS objected to the amendment. What right had Congress to pass a law binding the State of Texas not to exercise her rights by going to the Supreme Court, or in any other way.

Mr. HALE replied that the whole provision depended upon the appointment by Texas of Commissioners on her part for the settlement of her boundaries, which act would imply her assent. If she failed to appoint such Commissioners, the whole provision would be a nullity.

Mr. CLAY said that if the bill should be passed, there would be a feeling of mutual forbearance, cer of the Government. He had not concluded

there would be a feeling of mutual forbearance, which would avoid all difficulty.

The question being then taken on Mr. Hale's amendment, it was rejected, 23 to 30, as follows:

amendment, it was rejected, 23 to 30, as follows:
YEAS—Badger, Baidwin, Benton, Berrica, Bradbury.
Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Miss, Dodge of Wis, Donglass,
Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Seward,
Shields, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales
NAYS—Atchinon, Barnwell, Bright, Butler, Gass, Glay,
Davis of Mass, Dawsen, Dayton, Dickinson, Doope of
Davis of Mass, Dawsen, Dayton, Dickinson, Doope of
Jowa, Dowes, Flick, Foots, Housson, Hunter, Jones King,
Mangum, Mason, Morton, Patige, Prait, Ruis, Sebasitan,
Sewell, Sturgeon, Turney, Whitcomb, Yulea.

Mr. Benton moved to amound Mr. Bradbury's
propositien for a Board of Commissioners, by striking out the clause directing the President of the
United States, in transmitting the work of the Com
missioners to Coogress, to make such recommends

United States, in transmitting the work of the Com-missioners to Congress, to make such recommenda-tions as he may think proper. He was opposed to mixing up the appropriate daties of separate and distinct branches of the Government.

Mr. Bradbury modified his amendment accord-

Mr. BENTON then observed that the bill, as pro-Mr. BENTON then observed that the bill, as proposed to be amended, would operate so that at the end of three or four years the Texas question would be just where it now is, and it would yet remain to be decided by Congress. He moved to amend the amendment by adding a proviso, that the Board of Commissioners shall not recommend any line which shall give any part of New-Mexico either east or west of the Rio Grande.

Mr. Baldwin advocated Mr. Benton's amendment and addrawed the Senate at considerable

ment, and addressed the Senate at considerable length upon the Texas question.

After additional remarks between Messrs. Daw-

DAVIS of Miss. a motion for adjournment was made and rejected—Yeas 25, Nays 31. The question being then taken upon Mr. Ben-ton's amendment to Mr. Bradbury's motion, it was rejected—Yeas 16, Nays 38. SON. BESTON, BRADBURY, HALE

rejected—Yeas 16, Nays 38.

Mr. Beaton moved another amendment, which
was subsequently medified by Mr. Mason so as to
provide that the Commissioners should run the
western boundary of Texas as it properly stood at
the admission of Texas.

Mr. Mason, in the course of a few remarks, confessed that the adoption of the amendment would

fessed that the adoption of the amendment would be far from reconciling him to the amendment as amended or to the bill.

A motion to adjourn was again defeated by a tie

A motion to adjourn was again defeated by a tie vote. After further desultory remarks, Mr. YULEE proposed another motion for adjournment.

Mr. Davis of Miss. appealed to the Senate not to preas the bill to the final vote until the representation of Massachusetts should be full.

Mr. Foore said that the absence of Messrs.

Webster and Corwin did not affect the position of the bill, as they were on opposite sides of the question.

Mr. CLAY argued the propriety of bringing the discussion to a close. He felt, for his own part, that he must leave the city. His physical powers were failing and it was necessary that he should

were failing and it was necessary that no enough take measures for their recuperation. The motion to adjourn was rejected—Yeas 24,

Nays 28. Mr. Mason's amendment was then rejected by

25 to 29.

After further debate, at 5 o'clock a motion to adjourn prevailed—Yeas 28, Nays 24; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Millson offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Commerce be inatructed to inquire whether any further legislation be necessary to protect the owners, agents or con-signees of imported merchandise from the pay-ment of the charges of weighing, guaging or meas-uring exacted by the circular instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors and other officers of the Customs, dated February 2, 1830, and especially in cases where the invoice or entry of merchandise contains the aggregate weight or quantity of such merchandise, but may not state the weight or quantity of each box, cask or other is imported in bulk and the invoice or entry may contain the quantity or bulk, but in which, hever-theless, the owner or consignee is required to pay the charges of weighing or measuring where ever-so small a variation of the weight or measure ex-ceeding that given in the invoice or entry is found to exist, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

otherwise.

Mr. Chandler asked leave to report a bill providing for carrying made netween Liverpool and Philadelphia Objected to.

Mr. Young, from Committee on Agriculture, reported hack with sunsidement the bill to constrate agriculture by giving, without coar, to every man or woman, the hear of a family and citizen of the United States one hundred and sixty across of had, provided he of the cultivate the son.

provided he or she cultivate the sun.

Mr. Johnson of Tempessee said the bill was of more importance that any other which must be presented to the consideration of Gasgerat, average how mendaged a studies proposition. A was then said it was demand as proposition.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X.....NO. 2894.

Mr. BAYLY replied as soon as the bills be passed,

and that will depend on the manner in which busi-ness is transacted in the House. If this sugges-tion be acquiesed in, the bills can be passed in a

Mr. Bissell inquired: If we pass the appropri-

Mr. Bissell inquired: If we pass the appropriation bills and adjourn, what becomes of California? If the passage of these bills first is to throw her out, he was opposed to the arrangement.

Mr. Baylly replied that he had only made the suggestion as to the bills in charge, and that the disposition of California would depend on the House. He replied to remarks made by Mr. Marshall yesterday about the West Point Academy.

Amendments to increase salaries of the Professors of the Academy were discussed, and the Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

Texas and New-Mexico-Thunder and Gans.

The Washington Union publishes the following

extracts of letters from certain fire-eaters in Texas

to members of Congress in Washington, and says:

We suppress some passages from these letters that

are violent, volcanic, pointing to results, and

breathing threats, which startle every friend of

peace and order; and we ask, will Congress permit

these dangers to threaten us without hastening to

Extracts of Correspondence from Independence (Texas) to a Member of Congress.

I have just learned, from an authentic source, that we shall have a called session of the Legislature, to take place about the middle of August, on the Santa Fé question; and I must confess that it is a question of great import to us, and one that should be well considered; yet I can see but one course left to us, which is to maintain our rights or sink with them; and such is the universal feeling here. In fact, I have never seen such excitoment since 1836 on any subject. The course of the administration in this matter has sealed the fate of any Compromise that can pass the Congress.

ministration in this matter has sealed the fate of any Compromise that can pass the Congress.—
There might have been some chance for a settlement of some kind, if they had left the matter alone as it stood at the last session. Mark my predeition! Texas will never submit to any compromise until after the United States has unconditionally acknowledged her right to the country. I have conversed with a great number of citizens, and have recently received letters fro.a gentlemen from different sections of the State; and it is a remarkable fact that I have conversed or corresponded with no individual who is in favor of the Compromise, or who will rote for it under any circumstances short of the one I have named.

Austin, July 1.—The Governor's proclamation is

Fé there will be some hot work. Traitors and

Confession of Daniel H. Pearson the Murder-

er-Professor Webster-Food for the Gamblers.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Bosron, Tuesday, July 23.

Daniel H. Pearson, who is to be executed in the

jall-yard at East Cambridge day after to-morrow,

Wilmington, Mass. in May, 1949, has made a full

confession of his guilt. He made a "clean breast"

confession of his guilt. He made a "clean breast" of the tragedy to Rev. Mr. Merrill, Chaplain of the Prison, and Rev. E. T. Taylor of this city to-day.—
He can't give any reason why he killed them. He says they never gave him any cause for commiting such an act. He says that sometimes he can hardly realize that they are dead. Instead of being stupid and insane he turns out to be ashrewd, sharp, correins person. He has lately been howeful to

cunning person. He has lately been brought to a realizing sense of his situation through the efforts of Father Taylor, the famous seamen's preacher.—

Pearson once heard him preach and was favorably impressed with the Rev. Father, and at his (Pear-son's) carnest wish Father Taylor has visited him

the past week. He talks much about his execution and reads his Bible constantly. He has ridiculed the idea that he would be barg until within a week. He will be privately executed between the hours of 8 and 11 A.M. on Friday.

Pearson has a little daughter living about four-

of 8 and 11 A.M. on Friday.

Pearson has a little daughter living about fourteen years of ege. He has a brother who is a merchant in this city, and a very intelligent and respectable man. His father is living in Wilmington. Ho is a white-haired old sire, and a very respectable man. Pearson has been frequently
visited by his only sister since his confinement.

Professor Webster is in remarkable good health,
is constant in his devotions, and appears like a man
who realizes the awful and ignominious fate which
a waits him. I perceive that your tolographic our-

awaits him. I perceive that your tolegraphic cor-respondent has furnished your readers with the fact that the Death-Warrant was read yesterday.

with the prisoner's reply. Nothing further of any interest occurred at that interview. He is allowed the usual articles in his cell that he had before the

decision. I mention this because some have thought it a matter of surprise that he should be allowed a knife and fork, glass-ware, &c. they being impressed with the idea that he would commit suicide. He came said, when spoken to upon that subject: "I om too much of a Christian to commit suicide." We shall see. Beis run high that he will rever be hone—that he will sale to me. If

sticide. We shall see. Bots run high that he will rever be hong—that he will take his own life. Others are equally as ficros in cotting that he will be hong. I will keep you advised of whatever may occur that is new.

The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, which the city accompanied by Companies here.

now in this city, accompanied by Commodores Mor-ris as d Warrington, after paying their respects to President Fillmore vesterday morning, waited on Hon. Wim Ballard Preston, late Scorelary of the

Navy, at his residence.

This tribute of respect on the part of the officers must have been highly gratifying to Mr. Presion, and is an evidence of their appreciation of his char-

We also learn that the Clerks of the Department

took leave of the Secretary the day previous and that a mutual interchange of kind expressions passed between the Secretary and his Clerks, as each took a final kave of him. [Nat. Intel 25th.

the murder of his wife and twin daughters, at

arrest their approach and avert the danger?

The House adjourned.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1850.

CITY ITEMS.

ism, and a vote catching bill. Lands have been given to railroads, canals, and for bounties, and he asked in the name of justice that the man of sweat YESTERDAY .- We regretted yesterday that we had not thought of joining the Arctic Exploring and toil be allowed to participate in the benefit.

When we hear of a revolution in Europe we are ready to extend our sympathy to the suffarers, and invite them to this country, and tender them land, but the poor man at horse, who stands ready to, and does, peril his life in the battle field, is disregarded. He caused extracts to be read from Moses, Vattel and Gen Lackson, as the basis of his re-Expedition before its departure. We might in that case have been enjoying breezes fresh from the snow-fields of Greenland or sat in the shade of the ice-cliffs of Disco Island. The very thought of those Arctic seas and shores of eternal Winter is Vattel, and Gen. Jackson, as the basis of his re-marks, and argued in favor of the freedom of the refreshing in this sultry solstice. Yesterday we were plunged in the glare of a clear, steady heat, soil to the actual settler.

Mr. Brows of Miss concurred in the main ob-Mr. Brows of Miss concurred in the main object which the gentleman has in view. He thought that there ought not to be a solitary family without a home, and that the prosperity of the Nation individually would be promoted by this bill. Without concluding his remarks, he gave way for several communications to be laid before the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy bill.

Mr. BALLI stated the order in which be would move to take up the other appropriation bills, viz. for payment of Revolutionary Pensions, Navy Pensions, Indian expenses, Fortification and Post Office bills, the Civil and Diplomatic, and Army and Navy bills. He suggested that gentleman should not enter into general dashets oil the others, but wait still these be reached.

Mr. Stanton asked what time Congress could adjourn. that no breeze tempered and no cloud arrested. The sky was of that pale hue which suggested the idea of its soon becoming white-hot-very different from the dark steel blue of a Winter day. The streets were intensely warm, and it was little bet. ter in-doors, the thermometer in the Tribune Office standing at 90° at 1 P.M. 94° at 3 P.M. and 92° at

any previous day this week. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GES. GARIBALDI _ The Isalians in New-York accept wan feelings of gratitude, the offers from American, French and other Friends of Liberty, to units with them in honoring with a public procession the arrival of Gen. GARIBALDI, the heroic Defender o Liberty in the Old and in the New World. To avoid any confusion, the Secretaries of such Socie ties as desire to take part in this demonstration are requested to inscribe their names and Corpora tions in a register at the Café de la Republique, 307 Broadway; and the various bodies will march in the same order as their names are inscribed .-The General, on his arrival at the Quarantine, wil be requested to remain a short time at Staten Island, at the especial desire of his friends there, without informing him of the motives: thus the Committee will be enabled to inform the public of the precise hour of his disembarkation in this City. The place of rendezvous will the Battery, by the Staten Island Ferry, whence the General will be

6 P.M. This is about 8° higher than it has been

accompanied to his lodgings. For the Committee: S. TILOFANTI, Secretary.

GARRIBALDI NOT ARRIVED .- It is through mistake that several journals have announced the arrival of the ship Waterloo with Gen. Garribaldi. He will probably not reach New-York for some four or five days to come.

The officers of the Boston City Guard were present in full uniform, upon the invitation of the New-York City Guard—acting as the staff of the latter. [Tribune.]

The above paragraph in The Tribune's account

of the funeral solemnities, is not entirely correct. The City Guards of New York recently visited Boston, and received many attentions from their Boston namesakes. From this fact Capt. McArdle and his Lieutenants, of the New-York corps, paid the compliment of giving up their command for the day, to Col. Newell A. Thompson of the Boston City Guards, and to his Lieutenants; the actual officers of the New-York Guard marching with sheathed swords.

TAXES FOR 1850 .- The rate of tax this year, it is ascertained, will be 1131 cents on each \$100; last year it was nearly 118} cents on each \$100. The sum voted is in accordance with the estimates and resolutions of December last, being \$3,230,180-in it are included Police, Streets, Interest, Common Schools, and every other expenditure ordinarily required. Of the amount required \$492,000 is for Police; cleaning and repairing Streets, \$200,000; Lamps and Gas, \$185,000; Water Loan Interest, \$186,689; Common Schools, including \$60,000 for or who will vote for it under any circumstances short of the one I have named.

Austin, July I.—The Governor's proclamation is made out, and will be put in print to morrow, and as soon as possible be distributed by express East, West, North and South. It convenes the Legislature in Extra Session on the 12th of next month, August. The object is to take efficient month, August. The object is to take efficient measures to enforce the jurisdiction of the State over the Sinta Fé district. The expedition will march about the beginning of September. The necessary steps will be taken to have everything in perfect readiness when the Legislature shall give its saction to set the troops in motion. They will probably unite at Santa Fé, and the Governer himself will doubtless be along.

The people are very much incensed at the conduct of the Administration and the treatment of our Commissioner. They will fight to the death before they give up an inch of the Santa Fé can before they give up an inch of the Santa Fé can be allegal undertaken to raise and organize companies. If the expedition ever gets to Santa Fé there will be some hot work. Traitors and state of the salds. deficiency of last year, \$307,000; State Tax, for support of State Government, (the State Mill Tax) \$143,030; deficiency for City Expenditure from last year, \$090,040; \$50,000 toward reducing City Debt, &c. Any extra expenditure since December last (the time the estimates were made up) will have to so as deficiencies into the account of next

the French Republicans was held at the Shahspere Hotel on Wednesday evening, the object being to prepare for a demonstration on the arrival of Gen Garibaldi. A large number of persons were pre sent and a great deal of enthusiasm was mani fested. M. Daigueharsto was appointed President Cormier, pere, Vice-President, and Cormier, file, Secretary. The President made an animated speech, recommending that the Republican French of this City should join in the public welcome to Garibaldi, as a reproof to the course of the French

There will be another meeting on the subject at the Shakspere Hotel next Saturday evening

THE PROTECTIVE UNION WAGON.-The new wagon belonging to the Protective Union Society (painted by Ira B. Davis) is a very handsome affair n one side is a view of the external appearance of the buildings occupied by the Union, with its horses, wagons, &c.; on the other a view of the interior of the buildings, with bakers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c. at work, a large farm growing wheat, a flour mill in operation, and a canal upon which is seen a boat filled with barrels of flour on its way to the Protective Union Bakery.

FIRE AND RESCUE -At 31 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire was discovered in the eatinghouse of Mr. Newman, 436 Fourth-av. By the prompt arrival of the Fire Department, the flames were subdued before much damage was done. The house was densely filled with smoke, so as to nearly suffocate some of the inmates. Officer Marks discovered a man by the name of E. B. Hullfish of Now-Haven, lying senseless on the 4th floor. With the assistance of some firemen he was resqued, but he is still in a weak and critical condition. A young woman named Margaret McGuire jamped from the 3d story window and was very badly injured. Three other young ladies were rescued from the 3d story by the firemen and police with the aid of ladders

FATAL ACCIDENT -A young lady was drowned at the Fulton Ferry on Wednesday night at 10 o'clk while passing over to this city from Brooklyn. She is a daughter of Mr. Stephen C. Lyons, St. Mark's Place. Her brother was with her, and her father came there after hearing of the nocident. Immodiate search was made for the body, which proved successful at 26 minutes past 12 o'clock. The neck was found to be broken, by falling against the lower part or float of the bridge. Her brother was ho'ding her hand when the accident occurred. She was standing outside the chains, and as the boat gave a lurch she lost her balance and thus fell in-The body was conveyed home in a carriage. The Brooklyn Freeman says the young man also fell in

We have to record the melancholy accident of the death of Mr. James Service, Jr. Mr. James Service, Sen. was engaged on Wednesday evening, in the midst of mirth, preparing for an excursion with his company, the Scottish Guard, when he received the melancholly intelligence that his arn was drowned while bathing at the foot of Sixig-third at East River. Be was a fine lad, of warm feelings and industrious habits. He was his wo as a strong awimmer and came to the surface five times before he finally disappeared. He

is much regretted by his military corps and numerous friends. His body has not been recovered. It is supposed that he was seized with cramp. He was washed from the ledge of rocks upon the upper point of "Turtle Bay" East River, by the swell caused by the steamboat Cataline passing at

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD .- About 30 miles west of Piermont the up train of cars on the Erie Railroad Wednesday evening came in colli sion with three cows, which had strayed upon the track. One of them was lying down and was cut in two by the cow-catcher; the others were also killed instantly, but the engine and one of the cars were thrown off the track, the car being broken up. No one was hurt, but the accident caused a delay of about four hours. The train which should have reached Narrowsburg at ten minutes to one o'clock Thursday morning, did not arrive until about five o'clock; and the down train, due at Narrowsburg at balf past two did not arrive there until six o'clock.

FATAL Accident.—We learn from a passenger that a young man, name unknown, was killed last night on the Railroad near Hackensack bridge New-Jersey by the night train of cars from Philadelphia. The whistle was sounded as soon as he was seen, but he did not heed it, and in an instant after he was overtaken. He was thrown up by the cow-catcher and in falling struck so that when the train was stopped he was found quite dead with his head under the fore part of the locomotive and his feet over the cow catcher. His body was brought to Jersey City.

STABBING.-We learn that a young man was stabbed in the breast with a knife by a young wo man in City Hall-place last night. The man was taken to the Hospital, and the woman was arrested (making no attempt to escape) and taken to the Tombs. We do not give the names, as we learn that there are some circumstances of a delicate nature, which will be the subject of legal investiga-

BOAT RACING .- On Wednesday a sail boat race came off, from the bridge at Gowanus, around the beacon in the lower bay, (the monument), and back, a distance of 32 miles, for a silver cup, valued at \$40, for which prize Mr. John A Dayton, entered bis sail boat Nameless, (20 feet 6 inches) against Mr. John Peters' 2 sail boat Washington (about 22 feet) no limitation as to the propelling power. They started fairly at 8, A.M. and returned at 3, P.M. the Washington winning the prize. Memorandum --The W. was formerly a barge belonging to the U. S. Navy Yard.

On Thursday a Match Race came off between the 17 feet boats Jenny Lind, (by G. W. James) and the Lady Ellen, (by Stevens) from the Hamil, ton-avenue Ferry pier, Brooklyn, around the buoy on Princess reef, abreast of Whitehall, and back, for a prize of \$25. The start was beautiful, but the Jenny came in ahead, about one hundred yards, Capt James Goodley rowed the Lady Ellen, and John Finley the Jenny Lind.

MORTALITY OF CITIES.

Mr. Editor: I was much struck at the report given by you in The Tribune of the mortality in given by you in The Tribune of the mortality in London and New York. Here the number of deaths per week being 1 to every 1,289, while in London they amount to only 1 for every 2,600. This immense difference is very alarming in my opinion, even if we conclude that the average weekly mortality of New-York is only 300—or one to every 1,666. There must naturally be some reason for this immense disproportion.

H.

[There are three causes which go to produce the disproportion noticed above. 1st. The number of immigrants (from one to two hundred thousand annually) landed among us, many of them in a debilitated state, and liable to sicken from exposure and change of climate. 2d. The difference in the habits of the Londoners and New-Yorkers, the former taking life more easily and comfortably by far than cur steam-engine citizens. 3d. The variable character of our climate, as contrasted with the moist, equable atmosphere of London. This, however, is of less importance than the two previous reasons. We do not see that New-York need be more un healthy than London, when the tide of emigration shall have elackened, and our people have carried he art of living to greater perfection. It would be an interesting question to ascertain the relative proportion of physicians and inhabitants, in this City and London - Ed.1

THE NAVY YARD -The U. S. storeship, Laxingten, Lieut. Commanding Mitchell, is about to sail with stores, letter-bags, and dispatches, for the Mediterranean squadron. Orders have also been received to fit for sea the U.S. brig, Bainbridgewith all possible dispatch. Her destination is supposed to be Brazil. The store ship Relief, from the Mediterranean, is discharging.

Nonsense -The Cholera story of last week must have been gammon. No cases have been reported this week thus far, and none have been heard of. We trust that the efforts now in progress to keep the City clean will be unremitted; the story of some papers that the City never was filthier is sheer fiction; the streets generally are in good order and cleaner than could be expected.

HELL GATE .- We see that M. Maillefert has been making an examination of "Pot Rock," in the channel at Hell-gate. It is calculated that the rock may be removed at an expense of about \$6,000. A subscription has been commenced among our merchants for that purpose. Mr. Henry Grinnell offers to contribute \$500 and Mr. James G. King \$100.

A BLIND PREACHER.-Rev. Mr. Raymond, Paster of the Abyssinian (colored) Baptist Church in Anthony-st. has been blind for two or three years. and notwithstanding his infirmity he continues to officiate from Sabbath to Sabbath. His church numbers nearly four hundred members.

Protection Fire Co. No. 22 went to New-Haven Wednesday afternoon. They took their fine new machine.

Empire Co. No. 42, left at 5 o'clock in the Empire State for Providence and Newport. They also took their machine. If any body has a complete file of The Dai-

ly Tribune which he will sell for \$20, he can hear a customer by addressing the Editor. Sales of Real Estate, July 25, by A. J.

Bleecker, at New-Brighton, S. I.

DROWNED -On Thursday morning, at Brooklyp, e young man named Frank -, a baker by trade, after fishing on the Hamilton avenue Ferry pier. and while walking on the string piece, stumbled and fell into the slip, and did not rise again .-He was in the employ of Mr. Mooney, baker, of Union-st. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWARK ITEMS.

The health of the city is said to be unusualy go d for this season of the year. Cases of cholera morbus, and the ordinary summer complaints coour occasionally, all of them resulting from impaudence in the use of crude fruits, &c.

HACKENSACK RAILROAD .- At a meeting of the stockholders of this Company, at Congress Hall, on Wednesday last, the following persons were elect-

ed Directors for the ensuing year:

C. S. Van Wagoner of Paterson; D. C. Allen, do; John Chadwick, do; John Ackerson, Jr. Bergen Co.; Henry H. Voorbis, jr. do; Garret G. Ackerson, do.; John Wood, N. York
Now that the company is organized, we presume no time will be lost in commencing the work, and that the road will be finished with all convenient describe. [Paterson Int.

In Warren County, there appears to have been much damage done by the freshet. The Belvidere Intelligencer says:

"The losses in grain and hay, carried off by the tremendous freshet in the Delaware, must have been very large. Great quantities were carried by this place; and we learn from the shores of the Lebigh, that the river was laden with the same sort of plander. The water of the Dalaware was twenty six feet above the ordinary level. Much fear was cutertained by our lumbermen of losing their rafts, but fortunately there are no such losses to record."

THE MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT.

From the London Times. Her Majesty's steam sloop Mcdahas just arrived at Portsmouth, with a freight more processus, in nominal value, than was ever sarried from Paru to Cadiz. Major Mackeson, one of her passbogers, a meritorious and distinguished officer, brings with him that famous diamond of the East called, in the fendness of Asiatic hyperbole, the Kohi-moor, or Mountain of Light, which, after symbolizing the revolutions of ten generations by its passage from one conqueror to another, comes now, in the third centenary of its discovery, as the forfeit of Oriental taithlessness and the prize of Saxon valor, to the distant shores of England. It was in the year 1550, before the Mogul dynas-

ty had been established by the prowess of the great Akbar, that this marvelous stone was first brought to light in the celebrated mines of Golconda. 'The hingdom of this name constituted one of the five Mahometan States which, toward the close of the XVth century, had been formed in the Deccan -The diamond mines which have rendered it so famous in story, were situated at some distance to the east of the capital city, near the present station of Condapilly, and are now in our possession, though they have long ceased to reward or invite the la-Condapilly, and are now in our possession, though they have long ceased to reward or invite the labors of treasure-seekers. When the Mogul Princes extended their pretensions to the sovereignty of the Deccan, Koctub Shah, then King of Golconda, was brought into collision with Shah Jehaun, the reigning Emperor, and father of the great Aurungzebe. Koctub Shah's Prime Minister at this period was the famous Meer Jumla, a statesman who, to political abilities of unusual excellence, added a singular knowledge of precious stones. He had, in fact, been at one time a siamond merchant, and was therefore peculiarly competent to appreciate the tressures of Golconda.—It happened, too, that Shah Jebaun himself was a connoisseur of scarcely less skill, insomuch that when, at a later period, he had been dethroned and imprisoned by his father, and a doubt had been created respecting the value of a certain ruby in the Imperial Treasury, the gem was actually transmitted to the deposed Prince for his inspection and decision. Two such characters were well fitted for the transaction which ensued. Shah Jeham took up the cause of Meer Jumla against his Sovereign, and the Koh-i noor passed from Golconda to Delhi.

While the kingdoms of the Deccan were suca to Delhi. While the kingdoms of the Deccan were suc-

cessively absorbed in the culminating dominion of the Mogule, the Kohli noor rested among the trea-sures of Imperial Delhi, where, on the 2d of No sures of Imperial Delhi, where, on the 2d of November, 1665, it was seen by the French traveler Tavernier, who, by the extraordinary indulgance of Aurungzebe, was permitted to handle, examine and weigh it, being the first and till now probably the last European who had ever enjoyed such a privilege. The Great Mogul sat on his throne of state, while the chief keeper of the jowels produced his jewels for inspection on two golden dishes. The magnificence of the collection was indescribable, but conspicuous in laster, esteem and value was the Koh-i noor. Sometimes were not he describable, but conspicuous in laster, esteem and value was the Koh-i-noor. Sometimes wors on the person of the Moguls, sometimes adorning the famous peacock throne, this inestimable gem was safely preserved at Delhi, until, in 1739, the empire received its fatal blow from the invasion of Nadir Shah. Among the spoils of canquest which the Persian warrior carried back with him in triumph to Khorassan, and which have been variously timated as worth from 30 to 90 millions sterli the Koh-i-noor was the most precious trophy; but it was destined to pass from Persia as quickly as it was destined to pass from Persia as quickly as that ephemeral supremacy in virtue of which it had been acquired. Nadir Shah had entertained in his service a body of Affghans of the Abdallee tribe, under the leadership of Ahmed Shah who also served his master in the capacity of resasure, and when the Persian conqueror was assassinated by his subjects, the Affghans, after vainly endeavoring to rescue or avenge him, fought their way to their own frontiers, though only 4,000 strong, through the hosts of the Persian army. In conducting this intropid retreat, Ahmed Shah carried off with him the treasures in his possession, and off with him the treasures in his possession, and was probably aided by these means, as well as by his own valor, in consolidating the new State which, under the new familiar title of the Dooranmee Empire, he speedily created in Cabul. It seemed as if the Koh i noor carried with it the sov-ereignty of Hindostan, for the conquests of Ahmed were as decisive as those of Nadir, and it was by his nomination and patronage that the last Empe ror ascended the throne of the Moguls.

ror ascended the throne of the Moguls.

At the beginning of the present century the treasures and power of Ahmed were vested in the person of Zemaun Shah, subject to the incessant assaults of his kinsmen. One of these at length proved successful, and in the year 1800 Zemaun Shah found himself a prisoner at the disposal of his brother Shah Shuja, the identical puppet, 40 years later, of our famous Cabul expedition, so that we are now brought down to modern times and characters. Shah Shuja presently ascended the throne of his brother, but the treasury of Cabul was wanting in its most precious ornament, till at length, ingeniously secreted in the wall of Zemrun Shah's prison, was discovered the Koh-i-noor. It was eight years after this, ed in the wall of Zemrun Shah's prison, was discovered the Koh-incor. It was eight years after this, while the Doorannee monarchy was still formidable enough to inspire the powers of the East with unessiness, that Mr. Elphinatone, accredited by Lord Minto to the Afighan Prince, betook himself to what was then the remote and unknown town of Peshawur, where, at his state reception, the Koh-incor again flashed, after an interval of so many years, upon the dazzled eyes of a European. Shah Shuja, afterward the client and pensioner of the East India Company, was dressed on this occasion in a green veivet tunic, fitting closely to his body, and seafned with gold and precious stoner. On his breast was a cuirass of diamonds shaped like two flattened fleurs de-its, and in a bracelet on his right arm blazed the priceless jewel of Golconda. The Prince gave a gradecis, and in a pracess on in The Prince gave a gra-priceless jewel of Golconda. The Prince gave a gra-cious audience to the Ambassador, and Mr. Elonin-stone retired, but the Koh-i noor was not fated long to continue in the divided and tottering family of the once powerful Abdallees.
The embassy had scarcely recrossed the Indus,

when Shah Shuja was expelled from Cabal, though be contrived to make this far famed diamond the companion of bis flight. After many ricissitudes of caile and contest he at length found an equivocal refuge under the protection of that powerful chieftain who had now consolidated the dominions of the Sikhs into a Royal inheritance for his own family. Businest Sixth was fully competent aither. fine Sans into a Royal interractor for no own family. Runject Singh was fully competent either to the defence or the restoration of the fagitive, but he knew and suspected the treasure in his pos session, and his mind was bent upon acquiring it. He put the Shah under strict surveillance, and made a fermal demand for the jewel. The Doorannee Prince besitated, prevariented, tem-

porized, and employed all the artiflors of Oriental diplemacy, but in vain. Runject restorbed the attragency of his measures, and attength the 1st of June, 1813, was fixed as the day when the great the Abda'se Chief to the accent and trynamy of the Singhts. The two Princes met in a room appoint. If the purpose, and took their seats on the ground. A sociem allenge then enabled whomostimused unbroken for an hour. At length Ranjest's impatience overcame the suggestions of Asiatic decerum, and he whispered to an attendant in quicken the memory of the Shah. The artised Prince spoke not a word in reply, but give a signal with his eyes to a cunurch in attendance, who, retiring for a moment, returned with a soult roll which he sat down upon the carpet midway between the two chiefs. Again a pause Islawed, when at a sign from Runjeet the roll was unfolded, and there in its matchiess and unspeakable brilliancy glittered the Kohi now.

In this way did the "Mountsin of light" pass in the train of conquest and as the dubblem of dominion, from Golcouda to Delhi, from Delhi to Musbed, from Mushed to Cabul, and from Cabul to Lahore, verifying by the esteem which it every where commanded the perspicacity and judgment of Meer Jumla (who is the Mirsimols of Favernier stravels) and the Prince Shah Jehaun. Excepting the samewhat doubtful claims of the Brantian atone among the Crown jewels of Portugal, the Kohinor is the largest known diamond in the world. When first given to Shah Jehaun it was still uncert, weighing, it is said, in that rough state, nearly 800 cerats, we left were reduced by the unaktifulness of the artist to 279, its present weight. It was cut by Hortensio Borgia, a Venetian, who, instead of receiving a remuneration for his labor, was fixed 10.000 ropees for his wastefalness by the carage dought form the gold-retting in which it was warn by Runjeet. Its wasten seen to eraged Megul. In form it is "rose-out"—that is to say, it is cut to a point in a series of small fades or "facets," without any tabular surface on pe

ISTERVIEW BETWEEN EPHRAIM LITTLEFIELD

INTERVIEW BETWEEN EPHRAIM LITTLEFIELD AND PROFESSOR WEBSTER—Agreeably to a previously expressed wish on the part of Prof. Webster, Mr. Littlefield visited him in his cell yesterday noon. Mr. Littlefield was accompanied by Mr. Jailor Andrews, and was cordially received. The interview lasted about an hour.

We learn from another source that Prof. Webster seems perfectly resigned and very penitent. He says that he has made his peace above, and is prepared to die. His celly sorrow is cancerning his unfortunate family. The officers of the jail have no apprehension that he will commit suicide. Noue is permitted to see him unless they hold a permit from the aboriff. We understand that Mrs. Littlefield will visit the Professor to-day.

It is not the least singular feet among all the circumstances of this affair, that Webster has not yet resigned his "Ewing Professorship of Chemistry and Minerology" in Harvard University,—neither has he been removed, nor has another been appointed in his place—consequently, he is still a full Professor, and it is a full Professor in the first Seminary of learning in the United States—who will be executed on Friday, August 30, unless he anticipates his doom by suicide. [Boston Times, 23th.

TURKEY.

Pelley of the Government toward the Ref-

Donorantion.

Constantion.

To the Estions of The Tribune.

My letter of May 15 was written upon information derived from sources apparently reliable, and it was at that time universally believed by all the friends of the Hungarian cause at Constantinople that the determination of the Porto was precisely as I stated it, and this supposed decision was generally ascribed to the influence of Austria. Fur ther inquiry has led me to modify my views of the matter, and I think I ought, in justice, to endeavor to correct the erroneous impressions which I may have been the means of producing.

It is, I find, not true, that the Porte has insisted on the profession of Islamism as a condition of mili-tary employment. On the contrary, several refagee officers have been received into the service with high grades, and I am assured by a very high authority that others will be, without any other change than that of name and costume. At the same time, it is certain that the Porte finds great difficulty in incorporating the refugees into its military establishment as Christians, for the reason gions-as much so, in fact, as that of the army of Spain or even of the Pope himself. Without enterng into details which to you would be quite superfluous, it is quite obvious that this objection is not without foundation, and that it is just as valid in the mouth of the Sultan as it would be in that of the much less honest and liberal Plus IX. But the religious difficulty is by so means the only one. The refugees who served in the ranks

in their country's cause will not, as many of them have declared to me, enlist into the Turkish army, with the rank and pay, and above all discipline, of privates, and it is preposterous to expect that they can all, or any considerable number of them, be made even warra nt officers, and as to the commis sioned officers, they ask to enjoy the same grades in the Torkish service which they enjoyed in their own, under the short-lived Hungarian Republic .-These grades were in many instances merely nominal-almost as much so as those of the Generals and Colonels who figured among the Patriots in the Canadian insurrection of 1897-1898—and it would be a manifest injustice to Turkish subalterns and regimental officers, of many years standing, to have their hopes of promotion disappointed or de-ferred, by the sudden preferment of two or three hundred foreigners to military grades entirely disproportionate to their age and professional experience. The Porte, then, has at least a show of argument on its side on this point also. But this is not all. From the foundation of the Ottomau monarchy it has been a standing principle of policy (independent of the religious question) not to employ its Christian subjects in its military service. If the refugees are received, this principle is abandoned, and the Porte can hardly deny its Rayah subjects the privilege (if they claim it as such) of bearing arms under its standard. Now the highest estimates of the Mohammedan population in Europe make it only thirty per cent of the total number o Ottoman subjects on this side the Bosphoras. Ac cording to some accounts even this estimate is fine times too great. But in either case, if the whole population were srmed, and embraced in the miltary organization, the Tarks would find themselves in a very powerless misority. The principle of self-preservation, therefore, requires them to keep the military force in Moslem hands. Again, it is objected that the refugees are almost universally ignorant of the language and costoms of Turkey, and that it must be years before they acquire such a knowledge of these as to be of any real utility to the service.

I am assured that at the request of Kossuth, the American Ambassador here asked that the refugees might be permitted to enter into the service of Servia. To this it was seed ered that the Porte, as the sovereign, was responsible for the principal-